

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7, 1995—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>ENACTED THIS SESSION</b>			
1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6) .....	-3,386	-1,008	
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7) .....			-248
Total enacted this session .....	-3,386	-1,008	-248
<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES</b>			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	-1,887	3,189	
Total current level <sup>1</sup> .....	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total budget resolution .....	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution .....	5,641	1,432	
Over budget resolution .....			518

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,905 million in budget authority and \$7,442 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

### OCEANS DAY 1995

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, Oceans Day is celebrated annually to draw attention to the critical need to cross national and political boundaries to protect and preserve the oceans which are among our vital resources. This year it is celebrated today, June 8, 1995.

Oceans, coastal waters, and estuaries cover over 70 percent of the Earth's surface and contain over 90 percent of the world's plants and animals. The world's oceans provide ceaseless beauty and recreational pleasure, but very importantly, they are an essential economic resource for transportation and tourism, a reservoir of biological diversity, and a vital source of food, raw materials, and even new medicines. Yet tragically, our oceans are in peril from pollution, over-use of coastal and marine resources and habitat destruction.

As the president of the U.S. chapter of Global Legislators' Organization for a Balanced Environment [GLOBE], a coalition of international legislators dedicated to creating an international environmental agenda, I recently co-chaired a bipartisan conference in Washington, DC on the state of our oceans. The conference brought together leading ocean researchers, advocates, and government officials to examine pressing environmental challenges related to the health of our planet's oceans. This was the first effort in the 104th Congress to seriously examine an environmental issue of international significance in a non-partisan, nonconfrontational setting, and I believe it was a great success.

This year, on the fourth annual Oceans Day, a national conservation collaborative, including the New England Aquarium, is launching a campaign to preserve and restore the populations of large ocean fish such as tuna, sharks, and swordfish, and marlin. Over the past two decades, as demand

has increased, the populations of these fish have plummeted due to overfishing, poor management, and the killing of immature fish and nontarget species. This is devastating news for the estimated one billion people, mostly in developing countries, who depend on fish as their sole protein source. Developing sustainable international fisheries as a shared goal of GLOBE and the conservation collaborative because the survival of our world's growing population may depend on success in that endeavor.

I wholeheartedly agree with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution scientist Robert Ballard's assessment that, today, the oceans are more important to our survival than ever before. I hope that Oceans Day can raise the Nation's awareness of our dependence on the health of our world's oceans, the current state of the oceans and the imperative to act rapidly and effectively to ensure their preservation. •

### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

• Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, as amended.

#### RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

#### MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. (a) The Committee shall meet on the third Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

(b) Business meetings of any Subcommittee may be called by the Chairman of such Subcommittee, *Provided*, That no Subcommittee meeting or hearing other than a field hearing, shall be scheduled or held concurrently with a full Committee meeting or hearing, unless a majority of the Committee concurs in such concurrent meeting or hearing.

#### OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. (a) Hearings and business meetings of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or such Subcommittee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

(b) A transcript shall be kept of each hearing of the Committee or any Subcommittee.

(c) A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee unless a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

#### HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any

hearing to be held by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the Subcommittee involved determines that the hearing is non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than twenty-four hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee or Subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

(c) Each member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness.

(d) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

#### BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included on the agenda of the next following business meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee or Subcommittee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is so published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. The Staff Director shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee or any Subcommittee on matters not included on the published agenda.

#### QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d), seven Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless eleven Members of the Committee are actually present at the time such action is taken.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), one-third of the Subcommittee Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of any Subcommittee.

(d) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure or matter before the Committee or any Subcommittee.

#### VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A rollcall of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member. Any Member who does not vote on any rollcall at the time the roll is called, may vote (in person or by proxy) on that rollcall at any later time during the same business meeting.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be